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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 3120

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-763

S. 3120

April	1, 1961	House introduced H. R. 3120 and referred to the House Agriculture and Forestry Committee. House of 1961 at Indianapolis.
June	13, 1961	House committee report on H. R. 3120.
June	20, 1961	House committee report on H. R. 3120.
June	21, 1961	House committee report on H. R. 3120 without amendment. H. Report No. 1623. Print of bill and report.
June	23, 1961	House passed H. R. 3120 without amendment.
June	25, 1961	H. R. 3120 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Sept.	12, 1961	House committee report on H. R. 3120.
Sept.	19, 1961	House committee report on H. R. 3120 without amendment. H. Report No. 1628. Print of bill and report.
Oct.	2, 1961	House passed H. R. 3120 without amendment.
Oct.	9, 1961	Approved: Public Law 87-763.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

S. 3150
Public Law 87-703

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 3120

Apr. 5, 1962 Sen. Ellender introduced S. 3120 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

June 15, 1962 Senate subcommittee voted to report S. 3120.

June 20, 1962 Senate committee voted to report S. 3120.

June 21, 1962 Senate committee reported S. 3120 without amendment. S. Report No. 1615. Print of bill and report.

June 23, 1962 Senate passed S. 3120 without amendment.

June 25, 1962 S. 3120 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.

Sept. 12, 1962 House committee voted to report S. 3120.

Sept. 19, 1962 House committee reported S. 3120 without amendment. H. Report No. 2429. Print of bill and report.

Oct. 1, 1962 House passed S. 3120 without amendment.

Oct. 9, 1962 Approved: Public Law 87-763.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 3120

Oct.	9, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-763.
Oct.	1, 1962	House passed S. 3120 without amendment.
Sept.	19, 1962	House committee reported S. 3120 without amendment. H. Report No. 2429. Print of bill and report.
Sept.	12, 1962	House committee voted to report S. 3120.
June	25, 1962	S. 3120 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June	23, 1962	Senate passed S. 3120 without amendment.
June	21, 1962	Senate committee reported S. 3120 without amendment. S. Report No. 1612. Print of bill and report.
June	20, 1962	Senate committee voted to report S. 3120.
June	15, 1962	Senate subcommittee voted to report S. 3120.
Apr.	5, 1962	Sen. Ellender introduced S. 3120 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-763

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF DISEASED ANIMALS. Grants the Secretary of Agriculture authority to provide for the interstate movement of livestock and poultry affected with a communicable disease, which previously was prohibited by law, when he determines that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the U. S.

S. 3120
MOVEMENT OF DISEASED ANIMALS
SEPTEMBER 12, 1962



MOVEMENT OF DISEASED ANIMALS

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1962

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:50 a.m., in room 1310, New House Office Building, Hon. Thomas G. Abernethy presiding.

Present: Representatives Abernethy, Gathings, Hagen of California, Johnson of Wisconsin, Matthews, Coad, Breeding, Stubblefield, Hoeven, Dague, McIntire, Teague of California, Short, Mrs. May, Dole, and Beermann.

Also present: Christine S. Gallagher, clerk; Hyde H. Murray, assistant clerk; John J. Heimburger, counsel; and Francis LeMay, consultant.

Mr. ABERNETHY. We will now consider S. 3120 which relates to the movement of diseased animals.

It, together with the Senate report will be made a part of the record at this point.

(S. 3120 and Senate report 1615 follows:)

[S. 3120, 87th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To amend section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 32), as amended (21 U.S.C. 115), is further amended by changing the period at the end of such section to a colon and inserting immediately thereafter the following: "*Provided*, That such livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for such transportation and so transported and moved if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transportation, and movement are made in strict compliance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the United States."

Passed the Senate June 23, 1962.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON, *Secretary*.

Calendar No. 1575

[87th Cong., 2d sess., S. Rept. 1615]

MOVEMENT OF DISEASED ANIMALS

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3120), to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would permit the interstate movement under adequate safeguards of livestock and poultry affected with a communicable disease, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States. Such action is now prohibited, except for certain diseases.

The Department of Agriculture, in requesting this legislation, states that interstate movement is essential to an eradication program; tends to reduce slaughter indemnities as a result of the better salvage values resulting from wider slaughter markets; and allows for the movement of diseased animals to market instead of holding them at stockyards or elsewhere where they may expose other animals and disrupt normal marketing.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 28, 1962.

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The President of the Senate,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, a draft bill to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to grant to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to provide for the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry, which are now prohibited movement under section 6 of the 1884 law (21 U.S.C. 115), when he finds that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States.

The 1884 act contains certain prohibitions against the delivery and receipt for interstate movement and against the interstate movement of livestock and poultry known to be affected with a communicable disease. However, certain exceptions to these prohibitions have been made in the interest of the livestock industry in the case of brucellosis, tuberculosis, and paratuberculosis reactors. These exceptions were made in specific statutory provisions enacted by the Congress. Such exceptions should be extended to cover the interstate movement of livestock and poultry affected with other diseases when it is determined that such movement would not endanger the health of livestock or poultry of the country.

Experience under current eradication programs, such as the brucellosis program, has shown that such diseased animals may be moved interstate for slaughter purposes under prescribed conditions with safety, and that the interstate movement of many such animals for slaughter is essential to the success of an eradication program.

The prohibition on interstate movement of diseased animals in some instances substantially restricts the market, thus materially reducing the salvage value of the animals. Such decrease in value often necessitates higher indemnities by the Federal and State Governments in connection with disease eradication programs. The proposed legislation would widen the range for the marketing of such animals, thereby making it possible for the Federal and State Governments and the owner of the animals to benefit from higher market prices.

Animals sometimes become affected with certain minor diseases of such a nature that the animals could be moved interstate under appropriate safeguards without endangering the livestock or poultry of the country. When animals in transit become infected with such minor diseases, it is better practice from a veterinary standpoint to permit them to continue to move interstate for specific purposes, such as slaughter, under proper conditions, than to stop them in transit at a point, such as a public stockyard, where they may expose numerous other animals and disrupt the orderly flow of livestock or poultry in the marketing channels.

Enactment of the proposed legislation would not require additional appropriations.

A similar letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is

enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman) :

ACT OF MAY 29, 1884 (21 U.S.C. 115)

* * * * *

SEC. 6. No railroad company within the United States, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any livestock and/or live poultry affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any livestock and/or live poultry, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot, or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any livestock and/or live poultry, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia: *Provided, That such livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for such transportation and so transported and moved if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transportation, and movement are made in strict compliance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the United States.*

Mr. ABERNETHY. We have with us from the Department Dr. Anderson and Dr. Saulmon. We will be glad to hear from you, Dr. Anderson.

**STATEMENT OF DR. R. J. ANDERSON, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR,
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, ACCOMPANIED BY DR.
E. E. SAULMON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ANIMAL DISEASE ERADI-
CATION DIVISION, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Dr. ANDERSON. I am R. J. Anderson, Assistant Administrator for Agricultural Research Service in the Department of Agriculture, and I have with me Dr. E. E. Saulmon, Associate Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture.

We are pleased to receive an invitation from this committee to present a statement regarding S. 312 concerning the interstate movement of diseased livestock and poultry.

The 1884 act contains certain prohibitions against the interstate movement of livestock and poultry known to be affected with a communicable disease. However, certain exceptions to these prohibitions have been made in the interest of the livestock industry in the case of

brucellosis, tuberculosis, and paratuberculosis reactors. These exceptions are made in specific statutory provisions enacted by the Congress. It is our opinion that similar exceptions should be made regarding the interstate movement of animals or poultry affected with other diseases when their movement is carefully controlled and supervised and, therefore, would not endanger the health of livestock or poultry of the country.

The granting of these exceptions will also facilitate the disposition of livestock that become afflicted with certain minor diseases in channels of trade. They will provide owners with more favorable marketing conditions; reduce marketing costs; expedite movement of such animals through marketing facilities; and reduce transportation problems. In addition, the reporting of animal diseases and subsequent actions to prevent their spread will be strengthened.

It is the Department's opinion that under appropriate safeguards diseased livestock and poultry can be moved in interstate channels of trade for specific purposes, such as slaughter, without danger to the health of livestock and poultry in the United States.

We believe that considerable benefit will accrue to the livestock industry, and to the consumer of livestock products, and the eradication of diseases of livestock and poultry will be facilitated through the enactment of this legislation. In addition, it would not require further appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, my colleague, Dr. Saulmon, and I will be pleased to answer any questions which you may have.

Mr. ABERNETHY. What requires this authority?

Dr. ANDERSON. Briefly, there are two cases, or two problems, confronting us. One is in the case of certain livestock diseases in which the animals recover from the disease, that is, they show no apparent symptoms, but continue to remain carriers of the disease for varying periods of time. During the period of time that they are carriers, they are considered diseased and not authorized to be moved interstate under existing authority. To be specific, in the case of anaplasmosis—

Mr. ABERNETHY. What is that?

Dr. ANDERSON. Anaplasmosis.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That sounds terrible. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. What is it in layman language?

Dr. ANDERSON. Anaplasmosis is a blood parasitic disease of cattle. It is similar to malaria in humans.

Animals that recover from the infection remain carriers for long periods of time. When they are determined to be carriers through tests, they are considered diseased and cannot be moved interstate. This greatly hampers the marketing of these animals, limiting the eradication of the disease, where the owner would like to dispose of the animals for immediate slaughter.

We believe that with the experience we have gained from the brucellosis eradication program, diseased animals may be moved interstate under fixed conditions without endangering the health, that is, the human health or the livestock health, of this country.

Another problem we are faced with is where livestock in the channels of trade becomes infected with certain minor diseases, such as sore mouth of sheep, hemorrhagic septicemia and pinkeye (infectious

keratitis) of cattle, or atrophic rhinitis of swine. Under existing authority they cannot move interstate. Where large numbers are found in stockyards and cannot move interstate, it depresses the market to the point that the owners suffer a considerable loss in price return for their livestock whereas we believe such animals could be moved interstate under strict safeguards to feed lots where they would be isolated from other animals and held until fully recovered and moved onto market without a great loss.

Mr. HOEVEN. What would be the purpose of transporting an animal that was a carrier of the disease?

Dr. ANDERSON. What would be the purpose?

Mr. HOEVEN. What would be the purpose of transporting the diseased animal?

Dr. ANDERSON. For example, at this time of year we find a considerable number of sheep affected with sore mouth in the channels of trade, for example at the Denver stockyards. The buyers would like to purchase these animals and move them interstate to feed lots where they would recover shortly, fatten them out, and move then on to market. Under our existing authority he would not be permitted to move them interstate. They would either remain in the market until recovered or they would have to be moved out locally into the State where the market was located. Such restriction depresses the market. Frequently there would be unintentional violation of the act by moving the affected livestock interstate other than through regular channels of trade. That in itself would contribute to the spread of the disease, whereas if the movement were controlled, there would be no chance of spreading it.

Mr. HOEVEN. Would such animal be quarantined or isolated?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir, isolated and/or quarantined.

Mr. HOEVEN. At the point of delivery?

Dr. ANDERSON. Well, they would be identified at the point of origin and handled separately and apart from other animals and isolated until fully recovered at the point of destination. We propose to work with the various States in developing these safeguards, and the movement into those States will be with the knowledge of the livestock sanitary officials of States of destination.

Mr. HOEVEN. Have you contacted the livestock industry about this?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir. We have discussed this at various livestock association meetings.

We have, also, discussed it with the various State livestock sanitary officials. The industry is, certainly, in sympathy with this request and so are all of the livestock sanitary officials.

Mr. HOEVEN. Have they raised any objection?

Dr. ANDERSON. No, sir.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Did this bill come from the Department or did it originate elsewhere?

Dr. ANDERSON. It came up from the Department. I believe Senator Ellender introduced it into the Senate.

Mr. ABERNETHY. It came up by an official communication?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. McINTIRE. Just for the record I am assuming that we are not talking about any animal carrying a disease which requires destruction? We are talking here about those where there would be permis-

sion granted to move them for slaughter later or for some other disposition. We are not talking about any diseases which are so communicable that they could be spread to other places?

Dr. ANDERSON. No. That is right.

Mr. McINTIRE. Thank you.

Mr. BEERMANN. Would it be a violation if cattle shipped from the range to the feedlot had shipping fever?

Dr. ANDERSON. Under a true interpretation of the law it would be a violation. If the owner or the shipper knowingly moved these animals, knowing that they were infected with this contagious, infectious disease, across the State line, it would be. That is right.

Mr. BEERMANN. Would this legislation provide for that problem and give them medication?

Dr. ANDERSON. This would permit special handling of them in that way.

Mr. SHORT. May I ask this question to clarify something that we are attempting to do here? Is this bill directed to extending the present authority for moving infected cattle, such as applies to brucellosis-infected cattle or other livestock, and other diseases of somewhat similar nature that are not necessarily harmful to human beings and not transmittable under certain conditions to other animals. Is that what you are contemplating?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHORT. I wish, Mr. Chairman, in the event that we pass this bill that we might have some statements for the record. It would be more meaningful if we had statements from some of the livestock organizations and some of the State sanitary officials. I personally do not think I can see anything wrong, but this is a rather comprehensive bill.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Did the Senate have such representatives before it?

Dr. ANDERSON. I do not believe they held hearings on this bill.

Mr. SHORT. Is this becoming the policy over in the Senate to pass bills without hearings?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Let us go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ABERNETHY. We will now proceed on the record. Are there any further questions?

Mr. McINTIRE. In connection with Mr. Short's request would there be such communications available in the Department that could be made a part of this record?

Dr. ANDERSON. I believe that we would have to submit a request for such correspondence, Mr. McIntire.

Mr. McINTIRE. Thank you.

Mr. BEERMANN. Mr. Chairman, our State veterinary associations may have some views and they should have time to consider this legislation.

Mr. ABERNETHY. This did originate back in some area of the country among the people—or did it originate in the Department?

Dr. ANDERSON. It came about as a result of a kind of buildup over the years from all parts of the country, from Minnesota, from Colorado, Kansas, Mississippi—many of the States. In Mississippi it was with regard to anaplasmosis; in Minnesota and North Dakota,

atrophic rhinitis; in Colorado and the sheep-raising area of the West, sore mouth of the sheep—practically every section of the country has some minor disease that affects the industry—when affected livestock cannot be moved interstate under control.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Have you been counseling with any of these people about this matter?

Dr. ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Have you communicated with them and otherwise done so in person?

Dr. ANDERSON. I do not recall any communications, but we have personally with members of the industry. Dr. Saulmon and his people in the Animal Disease Eradication Division and I have, personally, at the American Cattlemen's Associations meetings, at the various livestock sanitary association meetings, the National Wool Growers Association meetings, and other similar meetings.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Have they had resolutions on this that you know of?

Dr. SAULMON. I do not recall any specific resolutions. However, in conversation with the executive secretary of the American Cattlemen's Association they expressed interest in relation to the movement of anaplasmosis reactor cattle, which this bill covers. They were in favor of the passing of the bill. Some interest was shown in Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I did not know that we had any anaplasmosis down there.

Dr. SAULMON. They have had tremendous losses in the delta region of Mississippi because of anaplasmosis.

With the development of the diagnostic tests the owners have gone in and attempted to clean out the carrier animals from their herds. Although these animals have recovered, they are still capable of transmitting the disease to susceptible animals.

The reacting animals are not by present statute allowed to move interstate.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Do you think they should?

Dr. SAULMON. Yes, sir; under proper controls.

Mr. ABERNETHY. What are proper controls?

Dr. SAULMON. In the case of the anaplasmosis reactors, they could be handled so that they will not transmit the disease to other animals and can go to market for immediate slaughter. It will increase the market for the owner of those animals.

Mr. ABERNETHY. You do feel that under those conditions they can?

Dr. SAULMON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHORT. It is not quite clear to me what authority exists now under the act that you referred to which permits the movement of brucellosis-infected cattle and tuberculosis-infected cattle—is this a specific authority directed to those particular diseases? And what you are seeking here is extending this authority to an additional specific disease? This bill does not mention specific diseases. This is more or less general authority being requested by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Dr. ANDERSEN. We are asking for an extension of the same type of authority contained in existing statutes in the case of tuberculosis, brucellosis, and paratuberculosis reactors, for certain other diseased

conditions under strict controls. We have listed a few specific diseases today. Tomorrow there may be another disease for which we have a test and the carrier animals can be detected. They would not be permitted to move interstate under existing authority. We believe the present authority for handling TB and brucellosis reactors could be extended to cover such minor diseases, with the Secretary having the responsibility of developing the necessary safeguards, as to prevent interstate spread of such disease.

Mr. SHORT. I understand what your bill seeks to do now. Thank you.

Mr. BEERMANN. I did not ask my previous question on the basis of having any doubt about the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture. I think ARS is one of the best areas in which our Government functions. The Department has done marvelous work under its Director, Dr. Byron T. Shaw. I only thought that perhaps we should have additional facts and wanted to have that information.

Dr. ANDERSON. Thank you.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Thank you very much, gentlemen. The committee will go into executive session now.

(Whereupon, at 11:10 a.m., the committee proceeded into executive session.)



87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3120

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 5, 1962

MR. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 32), as
4 amended (21 U.S.C. 115), is further amended by changing
5 the period at the end of such section to a colon and inserting
6 immediately thereafter the following: "*Provided, That such*
7 livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for
8 such transportation and so transported and moved if the
9 Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not
10 endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and
11 authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transpor-

1 tation, and movement are made in strict compliance with
2 such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture
3 may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the
4 United States.”

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3120

A BILL

To amend section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884.

By Mr. ELLENDER

APRIL 5, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 5.

SENATE

1. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 3064, to increase from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million the amount authorized to be appropriated annually to keep the timber and forest product survey current. pp. 9853-4
Passed without amendment H. R. 8434, to authorize the sale of a tract of forest land to the city of Mount Shasta, Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9855
Passed without amendment H. R. 9736, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9856
Sen. Goldwater defended the Forest Service against criticism in the press "for allowing two establishments to exist in national forest," stating that the Forest Service had "done its duty as it saw it." p. 9835
2. POULTRY INSPECTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 7866, to make clear that the Poultry Products Inspection Act applies to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9854

3. COOPERATIVES. Passed without amendment H. R. 10374, to reduce from \$186 million to \$150 million the revolving fund available for subscription to the capital stock of banks for cooperatives. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 9854-5
4. DAIRY PRODUCT REPORTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4083, to reduce from monthly to semiannually the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9855
5. LIBRARIES. Passed as reported H. R. 8141, to amend the laws relating to depository libraries so as to provide for expansion in their number and to improve procedures and conditions for the selection, supply, retention, and disposal of Government publications furnished these libraries for public information. pp. 9857-9
6. COMMUNICATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 11040, to provide for the establishment, ownership, operation, and regulation of a commercial communications satellite system. pp. 9864-76, 9911-17, 9918-9
7. SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND GENERAL LEGISLATION OF THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report to the full committee the following bills: p. D478
 - ~~S. 2044, to clarify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers in connection with their livestock purchasing operations.~~
 - ~~S. 2859, to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year.~~
 - S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry.
 - S. 2121, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain Federal agricultural services on Guam.
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey criticized proposals to restrict foreign aid to Poland and Yugoslavia and stated that "broad Presidential discretion in the use of funds is an indispensable ingredient of the foreign aid program." pp. 9878-94
9. Health insurance. Sen. Morse discussed the need for a health insurance program for rural people and referred to a recent report of the Special Committee on Aging stating that "the King-Anderson bill will mean even more to farm and rural families than it will to city dwellers." pp. 9906-11
10. EXPORT CONTROL. Sen. Keating submitted three amendments intended to be proposed to S. 3161, to extend indefinitely the Export Control Act. pp. 9917-8
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller criticized and inserted two items critical of the administration's farm bill. pp. 9845-6
 - Sen. Hruska inserted a release on the American National Cattlemen's Association's criticism of the administration's farm bill. p. 9850
12. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Muskie reviewed and commended the work of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. pp. 9839-40
13. SOIL BANK. Received from this Department a proposed bill "to amend sec. 107(d) of the Soil Bank Act"; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The proposed bill would clarify the authority of the Secretary to prescribe by regulation

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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For actions of June 20, 1962
87th-2d, No. 101

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HIGHLIGHTS: (see page 6)

SENATE

1. SUGAR. Sen. Long, La., urged support for the administration's sugar bill, stated that it was superior to the sugar bill passed by the House, and inserted Under Secretary Murpny's testimony before the S. Finance Committee in support of the administration's bill. pp. 10285-7
2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: ~~S. J. Res. 201 (with amendment), to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed; S. 2859, to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year; S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry; S. 2121, to authorize the establishment and maintenance of Federal agricultural services to Guam; and S. 3152, to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice for distribution in certain Federal programs.~~ p. D493
3. NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of John A. Baker to be a member of the CCC Board of Directors. p. 10358

4. COMMUNIST AGRICULTURE. Sen. Hruska reviewed failures of agricultural programs in Communist China, stated that "Experience in Communist China, as well as in Russia, proves conclusively that governments cannot farm," and inserted an article, "The Famine-Makers - a Report on Why China is Starving." pp. 10328-33
5. FOREIGN AID. Sens. Humphrey and Proxmire debated the merits of providing foreign aid to Communist countries, with Sen. Proxmire favoring legislation to restrict such aid, and Sen. Humphrey urging that the President be given wide discretion in the administration of the foreign aid program. pp. 10300-24
Sen. Goldwater criticized the "so-called Rostow paper on American strategy" in foreign affairs and inserted two articles on the matter. pp. 10276-80
6. COMMUNICATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 11040, to provide for the establishment of a commercial communications satellite system. pp. 10338-42, 10347-49, 10351-56
7. RECLAMATION. The subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full committee consideration S. 114, to authorize construction of the Waurika reclamation project, Okla.; S. 405, to authorize construction of the Mann Creek reclamation project, Idaho (with amendment); and S. 3162, approving an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with the Quincy Columbia Basin Irrigation District. pp. D494
8. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Both Houses received from Treasury a report on foreign currencies in the custody of the U. S., as of Dec. 31, 1961. pp. 10269, 10437
9. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Long, La., criticized the continued rise in interest rates and urged inquiry into the present situation regarding rates. p. 10336
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Smathers announced that it was the intention of the leadership to lay aside the pending business on June 21 and consider bills for the disposition of certain materials from the national stockpile and to extend the Defense Production Act. pp. 10349-51

HOUSE

11. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on H. R. 11222, the proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. pp. 10366-422

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Rep. McSween to limit the Secretary's authority to enter into land-use adjustment agreements to lands regularly used in the production of crops, including lands covered by conservation reserve contracts under the Soil Bank Act. pp. 10402-3

By Rep. Gathings to provide that agreements for the establishment of tree cover may not exceed five years. pp. 10404-5

By Rep. Bass, Tenn., 197 to 9, to prohibit the Secretary from building industrial parks or establishing private industrial or commercial enterprises, and deleting from the bill the provision directing the Secretary to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization for lands which are submarginal or not primarily suitable for cultivation. pp. 10405-6

By Rep. McSween to delete the provisions amending the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act which would have increased the flood prevention capacity limitation from 5,000 acre-feet to 12,500 acre-feet, authorized the Secretary to assist local organizations in developing water supply for future use in watershed projects, clarified the Government's authority to provide engineering services for municipal and industrial water supply on a reimbursable

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 22, 1962
For actions of June 21, 1962
87th-2d, No. 102

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HIGHLIGHTS: House recommitteed farm bill. Senate committee reported bills to extend time for filing tobacco allotment lease transfers and increase number of counties in crop insurance program. Senate committee voted to report bill to grant national forest status to certain Taylor Grazing Act lands.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 10443
~~S. J. Res. 201, with amendment, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco allotment may be filed (S. Rept. 1612).~~
~~S. 2859, without amendment, to increase from 100 to 150 the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year (S. Rept. 1614).~~
S. 3120, without amendment, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry (S. Rept. 1615).
S. 2121, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain Federal agricultural services on Guam (S. Rept. 1613).
2. INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: pp. D500-01
H. R. 9822, to grant national forest status to certain lands acquired under the exchange provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

S. 3112, with amendment, to add certain lands to the Pike National Forest in Colo. and to the Santa Fe and Carson National Forests in N. Mex.

S. 2429, with amendment, to revise the boundaries of the Virgin Islands National Park.

S. 114, to authorize construction of the Waurika reclamation project, Okla.

S. 405, to authorize construction of the Mann Creek reclamation project, Ida.

3. CIVIL DEFENSE. Passed without amendment H. R. 11743, to extend to June 30, 1966, the emergency authority of the President under the Federal Civil Defense Act to deal with the effects of an enemy attack on the Nation. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10498
4. STOCKPILING. Agreed to, without amendment, H. Con. Res. 473, providing the express approval of the Congress for the disposition of certain materials from the National stockpile, including silk noils, abaca fiber, sisal fiber, vegetable tannins, and castor oil. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 10460-6
5. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Passed as reported S. 3203, to continue the Defense Production Act for one year, until June 30, 1963. pp. 10466-7
6. COMMUNICATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 11040, to provide for the establishment of a commercial communications satellite system. pp. 10454-60, 10469-76
7. TAXATION. At the request of Sen. Smathers, H. R. 11879, to extend for one year the existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates, was referred to the Finance Committee for further consideration. p. 10498
8. PROCUREMENT. Received from GAO an audit report on the general supply fund of GSA for fiscal year 1961. p. 10442
9. CONFLICT OF INTEREST. Sen. Keating submitted amendments intended to be submitted to H. R. 8140, the conflict-of-interest bill, relating to a system of administrative enforcement for the conflict-of-interest laws, disclosure of certain ex parte communications received by Government agencies from Members of Congress or congressional staff, and gifts to Federal employees by business contacts. pp. 10444-7
10. FEDERAL EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted a Wall Street Journal article "on what to expect from Federal deficit financing." pp. 10452-3

HOUSE

11. FARM PROGRAM. By a vote of 215 to 205, recommitted H. R. 11222, the proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, to the Agriculture Committee. pp. 10501-70, 10584

Agreed to the following amendments prior to the recommittal:

By Rep. Bass, Tenn., to provide penalties for the offering or receiving money or gifts in connection with the storage of any agricultural product or commodity. p. 10511

By Rep. Mahon to provide that in establishing farm acreage allotments the Secretary shall give special consideration to farms on which there were acreages of feed grains during 1961 and/or 1962. pp. 10514-5

By Rep. Mahon to provide that the reserve acreage under the national acreage allotment shall not exceed 4 percent. p. 10514

MOVEMENT OF DISEASED ANIMALS

JUNE 21, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JORDAN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3120]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3120), to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would permit the interstate movement under adequate safeguards of livestock and poultry affected with a communicable disease, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States. Such action is now prohibited, except for certain diseases.

The Department of Agriculture, in requesting this legislation states that interstate movement is essential to an eradication program; tends to reduce slaughter indemnities as a result of the better salvage values resulting from wider slaughter markets; and allows for the movement of diseased animals to market instead of holding them at stockyards or elsewhere where they may expose other animals and disrupt normal marketing.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 28, 1962.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The President of the Senate,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, a draft bill to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to grant to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to provide for the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry, which are now prohibited movement under section 6 of the 1884 law (21 U.S.C. 115), when he

finds that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States.

The 1884 act contains certain prohibitions against the delivery and receipt for interstate movement and against the interstate movement of livestock and poultry known to be affected with a communicable disease. However, certain exceptions to these prohibitions have been made in the interest of the livestock industry in the case of brucellosis, tuberculosis, and paratuberculosis reactors. These exceptions were made in specific statutory provisions enacted by the Congress. Such exceptions should be extended to cover the interstate movement of livestock and poultry affected with other diseases when it is determined that such movement would not endanger the health of livestock or poultry of the country.

Experience under current eradication programs, such as the brucellosis program, has shown that such diseased animals may be moved interstate for slaughter purposes under prescribed conditions with safety, and that the interstate movement of many such animals for slaughter is essential to the success of an eradication program.

The prohibition on interstate movement of diseased animals in some instances substantially restricts the market, thus materially reducing the salvage value of the animals. Such decrease in value often necessitates higher indemnities by the Federal and State Governments in connection with disease eradication programs. The proposed legislation would widen the range for the marketing of such animals, thereby making it possible for the Federal and State Governments and the owner of the animals to benefit from higher market prices.

Animals sometimes become affected with certain minor diseases of such a nature that the animals could be moved interstate under appropriate safeguards without endangering the livestock or poultry of the country. When animals in transit become infected with such minor diseases, it is better practice from a veterinary standpoint to permit them to continue to move interstate for specific purposes, such as slaughter, under proper conditions, than to stop them in transit at a point, such as a public stockyard, where they may expose numerous other animals and disrupt the orderly flow of livestock or poultry in the marketing channels.

Enactment of the proposed legislation would not require additional appropriations.

A similar letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF MAY 29, 1884 (21 U.S.C. 115)

* * * * *

SEC. 6. No railroad company within the United States, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any livestock and/or live poultry affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any livestock and/or live poultry, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot, or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any livestock and/or live poultry, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia: *Provided, That such livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for such transportation and so transported and moved if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transportation, and movement are made in strict compliance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the United States.*

○

Calendar No. 1575

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3120

[Report No. 1615]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 5, 1962

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 21, 1962

Reported by Mr. JORDAN, without amendment

A BILL

To amend section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 32), as
4 amended (21 U.S.C. 115), is further amended by changing
5 the period at the end of such section to a colon and inserting
6 immediately thereafter the following: "*Provided, That such*
7 livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for
8 such transportation and so transported and moved if the
9 Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not
10 endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and
11 authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transpor-

1 tation, and movement are made in strict compliance with
 2 such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture
 3 may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the
 4 United States."

Calendar No. 1575

87TH CONGRESS
 2^D SESSION

S. 3120

[Report No. 1615]

A BILL

To amend section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884.

By Mr. ELLENDER

APRIL 5, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
 Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 21, 1962

Reported without amendment

SENATE - June 23

13. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 745, appropriating funds for those items in the second supplemental appropriation bill which were apportioned on a basis indicating a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate (pp. 10672-80). This measure was reported with amendments on June 22, during adjournment of the Senate (S. Rept. 1617) (p. 10620). As passed the resolution included an amendment by the Senate Appropriations Committee for \$25 million for farm operating loans in the direct loan account authorized by the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (pp. 10672). See Digest 97 for other items of interest.

Sen. Mansfield urged the Senate and House Appropriations Committee to put aside for the present their differences in the appropriations dispute and let a "bipartisan and bicameral group of Members" of Congress consider the matter later. pp. 10623-4

14. TOBACCO. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 201, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed. pp. 10682

15. CROP INSURANCE. Passed without amendment S. 2859, to increase from 100 to 150 the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year. p. 10683

16. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed, by a vote of 59 to 1, S. 3161, to extend permanently the Export Control Act (pp. 10621-3, 10630-4, 10649-50, 10652-68, 10680-1). By a vote of 57 to 2, agreed to amendments by Sen. Keating to increase penalties for serious or repeated violations of export controls (pp. 10650, 10652-10668).

17. LIVESTOCK-POULTRY DISEASES. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 860, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to provide greater protection against the introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10623

Passed without amendment S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry. pp. 10683-4

18. TAXES. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11879, to extend for one year existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates (S. Rept. 1616). p. 10620

This bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate. p. 10684

19. DATA PROCESSING; CONTRACTS. Received from GAO a report on the review of selected aspects of awards by GSA and administration by certain using agencies of contract for rental of electronic data processing equipment. p. 10620

20. RETIREMENT. Received from the Civil Service Commission a report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement System. p. 10620

21. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1912, to increase the appropriation authorization for the completion of the construction of the irrigation and power systems of the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Mont. (S. Rept. 1618). p. 10620

22. FARM PROGRAM. Several Senators discussed the defeat of the farm bill by the House. pp. 10624-9

Senators Humphrey and Kuchel debated farm policy issues. pp. 10694-9, 10699-700

23. AGRICULTURAL AID; GUAM. Passed without amendment S. 2121, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain Federal agricultural service on Guam. p. 10683
24. SUGAR. Sen. Proxmire supported the administration's sugar bill in preference to the sugar bill passed by the House, stating that "Congress should pass the administration sugar bill by June 30, or let the present program expire." pp. 10669-72
25. FOOD-FOR-PEACE. Sen. Humphrey commended and inserted a letter commending the food-for-peace program. pp. 10688-90
26. DISASTER AREAS. Sen. Humphrey commended this Department for providing assistance to counties in northwestern Minn. declared disaster areas because of recent heavy rains and urged additional assistance for the areas. pp. 10692-4
27. WHEAT. Sen. Carlson discussed the importance of wheat to the economy of Kan. and inserted an editorial on the matter. p. 10672
28. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Sen. Hruska commended the work of the land-grant colleges on their 100th anniversary. p. 10649
29. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Williams, N. J., urged enactment of legislation to authorize a study of alternative programs for providing financial assistance resulting from flood disasters. p. 10645
30. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits inserted an editorial supporting enactment of foreign trade legislation. pp. 10635-6
31. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the corporate and excise tax extension bill will be considered Mon., followed during the week by consideration of the sugar bill and the public debt limit bill. He stated that the Senate would conduct no business on July 4. pp. 10684-5
32. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 25, p. 10700

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cunningham stating that the American farmer did not want the farm bill and that the "majority in Congress stood up for the American farmer," and inserting an article. pp. A4732-3
Extension of remarks of Rep. Harrison, Va., stating that "the action of the House does not mean that sound legislation cannot and should not be passed at this session of Congress" and that "I want to earnestly disagree with the criticism and abuse of Secretary of Agriculture Freeman." p. A4735
Extension of remarks of Rep. St. George inserting an article, "The Story of a Fight--Here are Some of the Amazing Maneuvers That Have Been Going On Behind the Scenes in the Farm Bill Battle." pp. A4742-3
Extension of remarks of Rep. Nelsen inserting a farm program suggestion from the Wallace's Farmer magazine. p. A4746
34. SUGAR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Langen inserting an article, "Over Half Million Dollars In Fees Bonanza Due Many Lobbyists in Wake of New Sugar Bill." pp. A4741-2
Extension of remarks of Rep. Lindsay stating that the "sugar bill which passed the House last week was the wrong approach to an important and difficult problem," and inserting an article, "Sweet and Sour." p. A4745.

strike out "joint resolution" and insert "subsection"; so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by adding thereto a new subsection (g) to read:

"(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1962 crop year shall be effective if, (1) pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary, the county committee, with the approval of a representative of the State committee, finds a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1962, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located within twenty days of the days this subsection becomes law."

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The excerpt from the report (No. 1612) is as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 201), to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

This joint resolution would extend the time for filing 1962 crop tobacco allotment leases for 20 days following its enactment.

Public Law 87-200 added a new section 316 to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 permitting the limited leasing of tobacco acreage allotments for each of the 1962 and 1963 crops. Section 316(c) provided that no such lease would be effective unless a copy was filed with the county committee prior to a date fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture not later than normal planting time. In some cases, through mistake or misunderstanding of the new provisions, the copy of the lease was not filed with the county committee within the prescribed time. Unless such mistakes are corrected the tobacco planted pursuant to such leases will be subject to marketing penalties. This resolution would extend the time for reducing such leases to writing and filing them with the county committee until 20 days after its enactment. It would not extend the time for entering into such leases, its only purpose being to correct situations resulting from late filing.

The committee amendments make purely technical corrections, and are not substantive in nature.

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICES TO GUAM

The bill (S. 2121) to establish Federal agricultural services to Guam, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and maintain an agricultural program in Guam which will include such programs administered by the United States

Department of Agriculture, hereinafter referred to as "Department", as are determined by the Secretary will promote the welfare of that island. This authority may be exercised without regard to section 25(b) of the Organic Act of Guam (64 Stat. 390; 48 U.S.C. 1421c(b)), or any other provision of law under which Guam may have been excluded from such programs. The Secretary is authorized to provide for such modification of any such programs extended to Guam as he deems necessary in order to adapt it to the needs of Guam. The program authorized by this section shall be developed in cooperation with the territorial government of Guam and shall be covered by a memorandum of understanding agreed to by the territorial government and the Department. The Secretary may also utilize the agencies, facilities, and employees of the Department, and may cooperate with other public agencies and with private organizations and individuals in Guam and elsewhere: *Provided*, That the number of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture stationed on Guam to carry out the purposes of this Act shall not exceed five at any one time.

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. The moneys appropriated in pursuance of this Act shall also be available for the purchase and rental of land, the construction or acquisition of buildings, for the equipment and maintenance of such buildings, and such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. Sums appropriated in pursuance of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department, and may be allocated to such agencies of the Department as are concerned with the administration of the program in Guam.

The excerpt from the report (No. 1613) is as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2121), to establish Federal agricultural services to Guam, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish an agricultural program for Guam under a memorandum of understanding with the territorial government of Guam. Any program of the Department of Agriculture which will promote the welfare of Guam may be included in the program with any appropriate modification. The primary need is for technical assistance. The number of USDA employees stationed on Guam under the act at any one time would be limited to five.

The bill was requested by the Department of Agriculture and results from a survey made by USDA employees in 1956 and the recommendations in their report made in 1958.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COUNTIES UNDER FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

The bill (S. 2859) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, in order to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth sentence of section 508(a) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1508(a)), is amended by striking out

"in not to exceed 100 counties", and inserting in lieu thereof "in not to exceed 150 counties".

The excerpt from the report (No. 1614) is as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2859) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, in order to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would permit Federal crop insurance to be offered in 150 additional counties each year. At present expansion is limited to 100 new counties each year.

Crop insurance is offered farmers in selected counties by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. This Corporation is wholly Government-owned and provides all-risk crop insurance protection against unavoidable causes of loss.

In 1948 the crop insurance program was placed on a limited, experimental basis to gain experience and accumulate actuarial data. This was done by Congress because of the adverse experience the crop insurance program had from 1938 to 1947 when it was on a national basis. During this experimental period (1948-61) expansion to new counties has been limited. In no year during this period did the number of new counties allocated approach the 100-county limitation. The objective was the development of a sound program that could be operated on a national basis.

Although expansion in the last 14 years has been limited, the Department feels that the experience gained during this period is sufficient to justify a more rapid rate of expansion so as to provide more farmers with the protection provided under the all-risk crop insurance program.

MOVEMENT OF DISEASED ANIMALS

The bill (S. 3120) to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 32), as amended (21 U.S.C. 115), is further amended by changing the period at the end of such section to a colon and inserting immediately thereafter the following: "Provided, That such livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for such transportation and so transported and moved if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transportation, and movement are made in strict compliance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the United States."

The excerpt from the report (No. 1615) is as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3120), to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would permit the interstate movement under adequate safeguards of livestock and poultry affected with a communicable disease, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States. Such action is now prohibited, except for certain diseases.

The Department of Agriculture, in requesting this legislation states that interstate movement is essential to an eradication program; tends to reduce slaughter indemnities as a result of the better salvage values resulting from wider slaughter markets; and allows for the movement of diseased animals to market instead of holding them at stockyards or elsewhere where they may expose other animals and disrupt normal marketing.

EXTENSION OF EXISTING CORPORATE AND EXCISE TAX RATES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1576, the corporate and excise tax rate extension bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 11879) to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, this measure, which now is the pending business, will not be given further consideration this afternoon, but it is being laid down now for the purpose of notifying the Senate ahead of time as to what the schedule on Monday will be.

In a few moments I intend to make a further announcement regarding the business of the Senate for next week.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KUCHEL. Madam President, I shall be grateful to the distinguished majority leader if he will indicate what business he proposes to schedule for the Senate for next week.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, in reply to the question asked by the distinguished acting minority leader, let me state, both for his information and for the information of the entire Senate, that the leadership anticipates a strong possibility that a health-care bill for older citizens which adheres to the social security principle will be offered as an amendment to pending legislation, toward the end of next week. This bill will, in my opinion, be the product of the combined efforts of Democrats and Republicans who will have worked together with understanding, diligence, and restraint to incorporate the separate approaches which they have heretofore pursued in trying to find a solution to this problem.

Let me say that I shall be delighted if such a bipartisan approach develops. The whole Nation has long recognized that in connection with the cost of health care there exists a serious national problem which weighs most heavily on older people of limited means and on their children. What we have heretofore lacked has not been a sympathetic understanding of this problem; I daresay that all Members of the Senate, who have available, at very little cost, the finest Government hospital and medical service as part of their job-rights, can appreciate this problem as it affects those who do not have adequate means for adequate hospital care. What we have heretofore

lacked has been, not understanding of this problem but, rather, an effective and acceptable legislative approach to this problem as it involves the citizens of the Nation.

There is reason to hope that this approach will now be found. I anticipate that the amendment which is likely to be offered, as I have noted, will safeguard the social security principle, thereby insuring that hospital care will come as a matter of hard-earned right to older citizens, just as do their monthly social security checks, and thus relieve them, with dignity and decency, of a part of the financial worry which now attaches to serious and prolonged illness. At the same time, the amendment may provide further assistance to several million additional citizens who, because they are not presently under social security, would not have been covered by the original King-Anderson approach. This new approach may also provide a significant role for nongovernmental agencies in administering the program and offer consideration to the possibility of multiple plans.

The amendment, which probably will be offered, I am sure, will set forth a sound approach to the critical question of hospital care for older citizens, and will go far toward meeting the objections which heretofore have been expressed. If this can be worked out, it will be a significant legislative achievement which would not have been possible without the understanding, perception, and restraint of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and other interested Senators on both sides of the aisle.

I hope that the Senate will give this measure, when it is introduced, the most careful consideration and act on it one way or the other. I say that notwithstanding that it would have been preferable as a matter of legislative procedure had the House moved first. But, Mr. President, we have waited and waited for the House to act, and it has not acted. We may feel inclined to wait longer, but illness does not wait. Hospital bills do not wait. I do not know what the House may do in the weeks ahead and I do not wish to prejudge the other body's action. But whatever the House may or may not do, the Senate's duty is clear. It is to face this issue now even as millions of citizens are face to face with the grim realities of the problem. If the Senate wishes to register what I believe is the deep and direct concern of these citizens in this issue—even as the President has already expressed it—then the amendment which I anticipate and hope will be offered next week will provide the opportunity.

Prior to taking up the consideration of the Health and Welfare Act, to which these proposals may well be appended, it is the intention of the leadership to call up, at has already been announced, Calendar No. 1576, House bill 11879, the corporate and excise tax extension bill, for Monday; and following that, such other acts with a time limitation as the Sugar Act, the act authorizing an increase in the public debt limit, the Renegotiation Act, and any others which may fall in that category.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the distinguished Senator. Under the schedule which he has outlined, does he contemplate scheduling late in the week the legislation in which the problem of medical assistance or hospital assistance to the aged would become the relevant issue?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The present intention of the leadership is to take it up the latter part of next week.

Mr. KUCHEL. Does the majority leader intend to schedule a meeting for Saturday one week from today?

Mr. MANSFIELD. My guess at the moment would be "Yes," because the legislation which has a termination date of June 30 is piling up. It will depend in large part on how expeditiously the Senate as a whole faces the challenge of the bills which will be coming up before us this coming week.

Mr. KUCHEL. A number of leaders in my party are scheduled to meet with General Eisenhower in Gettysburg the coming Saturday, and it will pose a problem for them, since it is a long-standing engagement. I simply want the Record to show we will be faced with that problem.

May I ask whether the majority leader can give us any enlightenment as to the possibility of evening sessions during the week?

Mr. MANSFIELD. First let me say that it is almost a tradition in the Senate for this body to meet on June 30, because of the importance of that particular date. I realize that it might be inimical to the best interests of Republican leaders if they missed out on a visit to Mr. Eisenhower at Gettysburg; but, if my memory serves me correctly, this morning's papers carried a story to the effect that he had been in Washington last night, and I assume met with the Republican leaders at that time.

Mr. KUCHEL. That is a sound, logical assumption.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Perhaps General Eisenhower, in view of the difficulties which confront his party colleagues in this body, might consider making a return visit to Washington to help take some of the burdens of responsibility off the Members who have such great burdens at this time, and give him some reason to say he was willing to meet with his party people at least halfway. That is the situation as it is developing.

I have forgotten the second part of the question.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. With respect to evenings.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Evening sessions would depend on circumstances. I hope we could complete our business within a reasonable time. The decision is not mine; it is the Senate's collectively.

Mr. KUCHEL. I assume, therefore, the able majority leader intends, at the very least, to consider seriously a Saturday session for 1 week from today.

In addition, I wonder if the Senator will inform the Senate, in this colloquy, what his plan is for the week following next week, when July 4 occurs, on Wednesday.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is anticipated that we will be on the communications

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3120

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 32), as
4 amended (21 U.S.C. 115), is further amended by changing
5 the period at the end of such section to a colon and inserting
6 immediately thereafter the following: "*Provided, That such*
7 livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for
8 such transportation and so transported and moved if the
9 Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not
10 endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and
11 authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transpor-
12 tation, and movement are made in strict compliance with

1 such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture
2 may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the
3 United States.”

Passed the Senate June 23, 1962.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3120

AN ACT

To amend section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884.

JUNE 25, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued Sept. 13, 1962
For actions of Sept. 12, 1962
87th-2d, No. 164

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report bills to increase number of new counties eligible for crop insurance, further restrict interstate movement of diseased livestock and poultry, increase limitation on FHA loans, extend time for leasing tobacco allotments, facilitate work of Forest Service, facilitate USDA administrative operations, and provide cooperation with States in administration of agricultural laws. Conferees granted permission to file conference report on USDA appropriation bill by midnight, Sept. 12. Senate passed bills to: Increase authorization for Cooperative Forest Management Act. Provide for cooperation with States in administration of agricultural laws. Senate concurred in House amendment to bill to expand survey of forest resources. Sen. Morse discussed recent criticisms of administration of national forests.

HOUSE

1. **FARM PROGRAM.** The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees continued, in executive session, to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 12391, proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, and reached tentative agreement thereon, and will meet again on Friday, September 14."
p. D834

2. **APPROPRIATIONS.** The conferees were granted until midnight Wed., to file a conference report on H. R. 12648, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1963.
p. 18127

Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12870, the military construction appropriation bill (H. Rept. 2356). pp. 18173-6, 18178

The Appropriations Committee was granted permission to report the foreign aid appropriation bill on Tues., Sept. 18, and bring it to the floor on Thurs., Sept. 20. p. 18132

3. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2859, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, in order to increase from 100 to 150 the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year; S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry; H. R. 1111, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain forest lands in Iowa; H. R. 12434 (amended), omnibus bill to facilitate the work of the Forest Service; H. R. 12653 (amended), to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase the limitation on the amount of loans which may be insured under subtitle A of such Act; H. R. 12855 (amended), relating to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments; H. R. 12811 (amended), omnibus bill to facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture; H. R. 12802, to provide further for cooperation with States in administration and enforcement of certain Federal laws; and S. 3152, to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the national school lunch program. The Committee passed over without prejudice S. 3517, earmark Sec. 32 funds to establish and carry out a program to promote the flow of domestically produced lumber in commerce; and S. 2121, to establish Federal agricultural services to Guam; and voted to accept Senate amendments to H. R. 8520, to limit financial and technical assistance for drainage of certain wetlands. p. D833
4. ROADS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. J. Res. 137, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with Alaska, to undertake studies and surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska. p. D834
5. MONOPOLIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 636, the proposed Quality Stabilization Act (H. Rept. 2352). p. 18178
6. LOBBYING. Received from the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate the quarterly reports pursuant to the Regulation of Lobbying Act. pp. 18180-211

SENATE

7. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 9728, to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Cooperative Forest Management Act from \$2.5 million to \$5 million. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 18071-2
- Passed without amendment S. 3589, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire certain lands in Wright County, Minn., and exchange them with Minn. for State-owned lands in the Superior National Forest. p. 18072
- Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3064, to increase the authorization for the national survey of forest resources from \$1.5 to \$2.5 million annually. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 18073
- Passed with amendment S. 3335, to revise the boundaries of the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, Mont., including the transfer of land from the Beaverhead National Forest to the Monument. p. 18073
- Sen. Morse discussed recent criticism of the administration of the national forests and stated that "Secretary Freeman is now addressing himself to this problem" and that "These times require a reassessment of procedures, a reanalysis of attitudes, the communication of ideas, but most of all an improvement in performance." pp. 18106-7

Sept. 19, 1962

13. TRANSPORTATION. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5700, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to permit contract carriers by motor vehicle to transport bonded merchandise (S. Rept. 2108). p. 18776
14. RECLAMATION. Began debate on H. R. 11164, to approve an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with the Quincy Columbia Basin Irrigation District and to authorize similar contracts with any of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Districts (pp. 18813, 18818-22, 18833). Pending at adjournment was an amendment by Sen. Miller to prohibit for 10 years the use of water from the project for the production on newly irrigated lands of any basic agricultural commodity in surplus supply (p. 18833).
15. PERSONNEL. Sen. Hickey urged enactment of the Federal pay bill this session of Congress. p. 18794
16. UNEMPLOYMENT. Sen. McCarthy urged extension this session of Congress of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961. pp. 18814-6

HOUSE

17. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12648, and insisted on disagreement to the Senate amendment to provide \$1,600,000 for AMS for construction of facilities and acquisition of the necessary land therefor, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, after rejecting by a vote of 143 to 221 a motion to concur in this amendment. See Digest 168 for action on other amendments in disagreement. pp. 18848-9
18. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11151, and took action on amendments in disagreement. pp. 18849-50
19. COOPERATION. Passed without amendment S. 3475, to provide further for co-operation with States in administration and enforcement of certain Federal laws relating to the marketing of agricultural products and to the eradication or control of plant and animal diseases and pests. This bill will now be sent to the President. The proceedings by which a similar bill, H. R. 12802, was passed were vacated, and that bill was laid on the table. p. 18851
20. ANIMAL DISEASE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry (H. Rept. 2429). p. 18881
21. RICE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 3152, to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the national school lunch program (H. Rept. 2430). p. 18881
22. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11378, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949 so as to permit donations of surplus property to schools for the mentally retarded, schools for the physically handicapped, educational television stations, and public libraries (H. Rept. 2433). p. 18881

Sept 19, 1962

2. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Proxmire commended "the very fine job which has been done by our farmers in keeping the cost of food low," and inserted an article, "Why Our Food Is A Bargain." pp. 18786-7
Sen. Long, Mo., inserted the speeches of Secretary Freeman, the president of the Mo. Farmers Assoc., the president of the Minn. Farmers Union, and the assistant director of the Mo. Conservation Commission before the recent regional Land and People Conference at St. Louis, Mo. pp. 18788-93
3. TRANSPORTATION STRIKE. Sen. Mundt criticized the Chicago and North Western Railway strike, stated that unless "immediate action is forthcoming, the farmers and shippers of this great agricultural area will suffer an irreparable economic loss bordering on financial disaster," and inserted several items on the strike. pp. 18822-32
4. WATERSHEDS. Sen. Hart commended the small watershed program in Mich., and inserted a letter from SCS Administrator Williams discussing a recent meeting on the program. pp. 18794-6
5. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Allott inserted a series of resolutions adopted by the Assoc. of Western State Engineers on water resources, including protection of water rights under State laws, wilderness preservation, water pollution, etc. pp. 18799-801
6. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. Sen. Muskie inserted his and Sens. Mundt's and Ervin's statements at the opening of hearings by the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Government Operations Committee on problems of Federal-State-local relations. pp. 18802-3
7. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. McCarthy inserted the address of Alf Larson at the recent convention of the National Assoc. of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, "New Horizons in the Broad Concept of Soil and Water Conservation." pp. 18807-8
8. BUDGET. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article from the AEL-CIO American Federationist, "The Need for Budget Reform," critical of present budgetary processes and supporting adoption of a capital budget. pp. 18816-7
9. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12711, concurred in certain amendments, insisted upon Senate amendments relating to the construction of fallout shelters, which the House had disagreed to, and requested a further conference with the House. Conferees were appointed. pp. 18808-13
10. SUGAR. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article, "United States Fails to Curb Allies Over Cuba," which contends that certain of our allies are bartering foodstuffs and machinery for Cuban sugar. pp. 18874-5
11. AGRICULTURE. Sen. Javits presented his annual report to the voters of N. Y. State, including references to his activities on agriculture, foreign trade and aid, etc. pp. 18779-83
12. INFORMATION. The Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations of the Government Operations Committee announced it will hold hearing Sept. 21 "on the subject of future plans of the U.S. Government to improve the management of information, particularly scientific and engineering information." pp. D864-5

MOVEMENT OF DISEASED ANIMALS

SEPTEMBER 19, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 3120]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3120) to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to permit the interstate movement, under adequate safeguards, of livestock and poultry affected with a communicable disease, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Interstate movement of animals and poultry affected with some of the more serious diseases such as brucellosis, tuberculosis, and paratuberculosis, is now permitted by statute under safeguards established by the Department of Agriculture. This authority has never been extended to some of the minor diseases, however, with the result that livestock producers are seriously handicapped at times by not being able to move diseased animals across a State line for disposition or treatment.

COST

The proposed legislation would not require any additional appropriation.

INDUSTRY APPROVAL

The committee is informed that the livestock industry generally, both producers and handlers, favor the enactment of this legislation. It has not received any testimony in opposition to the bill and knows of no such opposition.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

The bill was transmitted to Congress by an executive communication from the Secretary of Agriculture recommending its enactment. Following is the text of the communication.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 28, 1962.

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The President of the Senate,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, a draft bill to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to grant to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to provide for the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry, which are now prohibited movement under section 6 of the 1884 law (21 U.S.C. 115), when he finds that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States.

The 1884 act contains certain prohibitions against the delivery and receipt for interstate movement and against the interstate movement of livestock and poultry known to be affected with a communicable disease. However, certain exceptions to these prohibitions have been made in the interest of the livestock industry in the case of brucellosis, tuberculosis, and paratuberculosis reactors. These exceptions were made in specific statutory provisions enacted by the Congress. Such exceptions should be extended to cover the interstate movement of livestock and poultry affected with other diseases when it is determined that such movement would not endanger the health of livestock or poultry of the country.

Experience under current eradication programs, such as the brucellosis program, has shown that such diseased animals may be moved interstate for slaughter purposes under prescribed conditions with safety, and that the interstate movement of many such animals for slaughter is essential to the success of an eradication program.

The prohibition on interstate movement of diseased animals in some instances substantially restricts the market, thus materially reducing the salvage value of the animals. Such decrease in value often necessitates higher indemnities by the Federal and State Governments in connection with disease eradication programs. The proposed legislation would widen the range for the marketing of such animals, thereby making it possible for the Federal and State Governments and the owner of the animals to benefit from higher market prices.

Animals sometimes become affected with certain minor diseases of such a nature that the animals could be moved interstate under appropriate safeguards without endangering the livestock or poultry

of the country. When animals in transit become infected with such minor diseases, it is better practice from a veterinary standpoint to permit them to continue to move interstate for specific purposes, such as slaughter, under proper conditions, than to stop them in transit at a point, such as a public stockyard, where they may expose numerous other animals and disrupt the orderly flow of livestock or poultry in the marketing channels.

Enactment of the proposed legislation would not require additional appropriations.

A similar letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF MAY 29, 1884 (21 U.S.C. 115)

* * * * *

SEC. 6. No railroad company within the United States, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any livestock and/or live poultry affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any livestock and/or live poultry, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot, or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any livestock and/or live poultry, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia: *Provided, That such livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for such transportation and so transported and moved if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transportation, and movement are made in strict compliance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the United States.*



Union Calendar No. 1011

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3120

[Report No. 2429]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

SEPTEMBER 19, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To amend section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 32), as
4 amended (21 U.C. 115), is further amended by changing
5 the period at the end of such section to a colon and inserting
6 immediately thereafter the following: "*Provided, That such*
7 *livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for*
8 *such transportation and so transported and moved if the*
9 *Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not*
10 *endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and*
11 *authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transpor-*

1 tation, and movement are made in strict compliance with
 2 such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture
 3 may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the
 4 United States.”

Passed the Senate June 23, 1962.

Attest: **FELTON M. JOHNSTON,**
Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 1011

87TH CONGRESS
 2^D SESSION

S. 3120

[Report No. 2429]

AN ACT

To amend section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884.

JUNE 25, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

SEPTEMBER 19, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
 the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Oct. 1, 1962

11. CENSUS REPORTS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 3631, to preserve the confidential nature of copies of reports filed with the Bureau of the Census on a confidential basis (S. Rept. 2218). p. 20245
12. BUDGETING. Passed without amendment H. R. 10613, to repeal subsection (d) of Sec. 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20249
13. LATIN AMERICA. Sen. Morse inserted an address by the president of the Inter-American Development Bank, "Latin America: Economic Integration and Political Reintegration," pp. 20330-3

HOUSE

14. WHEAT. By a vote of 255 to 60, passed under suspension of the rules H.R. 13241, to amend Sec. 309 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 to provide that a farm marketing quota on the 1963 crop shall be applicable to any farm on which acreage of wheat exceeds the smaller of 15 acres or highest number of acres planted to wheat on the farm in calendar years 1959, 1960, 1961 or 1963 (instead of 1959, 1960, or 1961) (pp. 20403-10). The Agriculture Committee earlier reported this bill without amendment (H. Rept. 2497) (p. 20443).
The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 13188, to amend the 1963 wheat provisions of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to make adjustments in yields of wheat to reflect any increases in yields as the result of the adoption of the improvement of an irrigation system. (The adjusted yields can be used in determining diversion payments of the first 20% reduction in wheat acreage and in determining the normal production of the 1963 acreage for purposes of price support payments.) (H. Rept. 2505). p. 20443
15. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Cooley inserted a descriptive summary of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. pp. 20410-2
Rep. Hoeven criticized the farm legislation enacted during the 87th Congress and said, "The only thing that this administration offers is controls and more controls." pp. 20439-41
16. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20352
17. RICE. Passed without amendment S. 3152, to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the national school lunch program. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20352
18. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11111, to amend the Act of October 4, 1961, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain forest lands in Iowa so as to provide that such sale shall be subject to the condition that the property be used for public purposes. p. 20352
19. CROP INSURANCE. At the request of Rep. Abernethy, passed over without prejudice S. 2859, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, in order to

increase from 100 to 150 the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year. p. 20352

20. SCHOOL LUNCH. House and Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 11665, to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act. pp. 20349, 20299

Passed without amendment S. J. Re. 211, providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20350

21. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 13290, making supplemental appropriations for 1963 (H. Rept. 2507)(p. 20443). Permission was granted to bring this bill up any time on Wednesday or thereafter. p. 20345

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12276, the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1963. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 20345

22. MINERALS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 11049, to provide for the relief of certain oil and gas lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20349

23. CENSUS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11950, to provide for taking of the economic census one year earlier starting in 1968. p. 20351

The Rules Committee reported a rule for the consideration of H. R. 10569, to amend title 13, U.S.C., to preserve the confidential nature of copies of information filed with the Bureau of the Census on a confidential basis. pp. 20396, 20443

24. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. Con. Res. 53, favoring travel by legislative and Government employees on U. S. air flag carriers. p. 20351

By a vote of 309 to 19, passed ^{under} suspension of the rules H. R. 5698, to extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to temporary summer employment. pp. 20376-96

25. QUARANTINE. Passed without amendment H. R. 683, to authorize the Donna-Rio Bravo Bridge Company to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Donna, Texas. p. 20351

26. MIGRATORY BIRDS. Passed with amendment S. 3504, to authorize the appropriation of \$7500 for expenses of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. p. 20353

27. PAY BILL. By a vote of 327 to 22, passed under suspension of the rules a resolution sending H. R. 7927, the postal increase and pay bill, to conference, House and Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 20365-72, 20292

28. FISHERIES. Passed without amendment S. 3431, to consent to the amendment of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact and to participation of certain additional States in such compact. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20353-4

Agreed to the conference report on S. 901, the proposed Oceanographic Act of 1962. pp. 20412-3

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment H.R. 9547, to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 with regard to the import for sale within the U. S. of salmon taken on the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean (H. Rept. 2498). p. 20443

eral District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina shall be held at Goldsboro, Jacksonville, and Clinton.

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

KLAMATH INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, OREGON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3342) to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior canceling irrigation charges against non-Indian-owned lands under the Klamath Indian irrigation project, Oregon, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, at the request of another Member I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over with prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

REPEAL OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO DUTIES OF CENSUS EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11949) to repeal section 25 of title 13, United States Code, relating to the duties of supervisors, enumerators, and other employees of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 25 of title 13, United States Code (relating to the duties of supervisors, enumerators, and other employees of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce) is hereby repealed.

(b) The analysis of chapter 1 of such title is amended by striking out "25. Duties of supervisors, enumerators, and other employees."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACCELERATION OF TIME FOR TAKING ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11950) to amend section 131 of title 13, United States Code, so as to provide for taking of the economic censuses 1 year earlier starting in 1968.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 131 of title 13, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 131. Collection and publication; five-year periods.

"The Secretary shall take, compile, and publish censuses of manufacturers, of mineral industries, and of other businesses, including the distributive trades, service establishments, and transportation (exclusive of means of transportation for which statis-

tics are required by law to be filed with, and are compiled and published by, a designated regulatory body), in the year 1964, then in the year 1968 and every fifth year thereafter, and each such census shall relate to the year immediately preceding the taking thereof."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUBLICATIONS WITH SECOND-CLASS MAILING PRIVILEGES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10696) to amend section 4369 of title 39, United States Code, with respect to the filing of information relating to publications having second-class mail privileges, and for other purposes.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS RIO GRANDE NEAR DONNA, TEX.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 683) to authorize the Donna-Rio Bravo Bridge Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Donna, Tex.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Donna-Rio Bravo Bridge Company of Donna, Texas, is authorized to construct a toll bridge and approaches thereto across the Rio Grande, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Donna, Texas, and for a period of sixty-six years from the date of completion of said bridge, to maintain and operate same and to collect tolls for the use thereof, so far as the United States has jurisdiction over the waters of such river in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906 (33 U.S.C. 491 to 498, inclusive) subject to—

(1) the conditions and limitations contained in this Act;

(2) the approval of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico; and

(3) the approval of the proper authorities in the Republic of Mexico;

with respect to the construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge.

SEC. 2. The Donna-Rio Bravo Bridge Company may fix and charge tolls for transit over the bridge referred to in the first section of this Act in accordance with the laws of the State of Texas, and the laws of the United States, applicable to such tolls, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed under the authority contained in section 4 of the Act of March 23, 1906 (33 U.S.C. 494).

SEC. 3. The Donna-Rio Bravo Bridge Company may sell, assign, transfer, or mortgage the rights, powers, and privileges conferred on such company by this Act to any public agency, or to an international bridge authority or commission, and any such agency, authority, or commission is authorized to exercise the rights, powers, and privileges acquired under this section (including acquisition by mortgage foreclosure) in the

same manner as if such rights, powers, and privileges had been granted by this Act directly to such agency, authority, or commission.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of March 23, 1906 (33 U.S.C. 496), this Act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge referred to in the first section of this Act is commenced within three years and completed within five years from the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Speaker, for the record in connection with this measure, I have had a letter from Mr. William C. Cain, of Weslaco, Tex. Mr. Cain is secretary-treasurer of the Progreso International Bridge. He wrote me about the statement on page 2 of the committee report on this bill (H.R. 683) in which there appears the following statement:

With existing bridges, which serve this area, located 15 to 18 miles away, the committee believes that the authority to construct this additional bridge is justified.

Mr. Cain was under the impression that this statement referred to the distances between the site of the proposed bridge and the site of existing bridges. I am glad to clear up any misunderstanding. The referenced statement is intended to reflect the distances from Donna, Tex., to the present existing bridges.

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT TRAVEL ON U.S.-FLAG AIR CARRIERS

The Clerk called the resolution (S. Con. Res. 53) favoring air travel by legislative and Government officers and employees on U.S.-flag air carriers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas Congress has by statute directed the preferential use of United States flag merchant vessels in connection with all travel by Government employees; and

Whereas as a matter of general policy the executive branch of the Government has for many years urged the preferential use of United States flag air carriers by governmental employees and United States governmental departments and agencies have adopted regulations accordingly; and

Whereas the development and preservation of a sound and strong United States civil air fleet is most vital to the national welfare and interest and its strength and prestige constantly maintained and preserved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Senate and the House of Representatives that when travel on official business is to be performed on civil aircraft by legislative and Government officers and employees, that said travel be performed by them on United States flag air carriers, except where travel on other aircraft (a) is essential to the official business concerned, or (b) is necessary to avoid unreasonable delay, expense, or inconvenience.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSERVATION OF TROPICAL TUNA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2568) to amend the act of September 7, 1950, to extend the regulatory authority of the Federal and State agencies concerned under the terms of the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington, May 31, 1949, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to make the observation that in the committee report there is no indication of the views of the Department and no departmental report is included.

I realize that in the rush to adjourn sometimes committee staffs are overworked, but it seems to me there is little excuse for failure of these reports to be in this committee statement. Would anyone from the committee like to justify this situation?

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. SELDEN. I regret that they are not in the report. However, there were extensive hearings which have been printed, and the departmental reports are in those hearings.

Mr. FORD. Can the gentleman from Alabama assure me that this omission will not occur in the future?

Mr. SELDEN. I will call this request to the attention of the committee staff.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection, but at the request of another Member I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

MOVEMENT OF DISEASED ANIMALS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3120) to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 32), as amended (21 U.S.C. 115), is further amended by changing the period at the end of such section to a colon and inserting immediately thereafter the following: "Provided, That such livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for such transportation and so transported and moved if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transportation, and movement are made in strict compliance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the United States."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENRICHMENT OF DONATED RICE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3152) to provide for the nutritional enrichment

and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the national school lunch programs.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 201(a) of the Act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 606, 610), is amended (1) by striking out "cornmeal, grits, and while flour" and inserting in lieu thereof "cornmeal, grits, rice, and while flour", (2) by inserting "enriched rice," immediately after "enriched corn grits," (3) by adding after the word "pounds" in the last sentence thereof the following phrase "unless a larger container is requested by the recipient agency", and (4) by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Nothing in this section shall prohibit the distribution of fortified parboiled rice which is substantially equal in nutritional value to that of enriched rice."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAND CONVEYANCE TO THE STATE OF IOWA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11111) to amend the act of October 4, 1961, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain lands in the State of Iowa.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first paragraph of section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain lands in the State of Iowa", approved October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 805), is amended and supplemented to read as follows: "That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell and convey to the State of Iowa, by quitclaim deed, at fair market value as determined by him, subject to all outstanding rights, and subject to the condition that the property shall be used for public purposes, all the right, title, and interest of the United States to those certain tracts of land containing approximately 4,649 acres of land, more or less, located in Van Buren, Lee, Appanoose, and Davis Counties, Iowa, in:"

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPANSION OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE COVERAGE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2859) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

REQUIRING AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8151) to amend title 14, United States Code, to

require authorization for certain appropriations.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENDING FUNCTIONS OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9981) to amend the act of August 6, 1947, to extend the functions of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I must reluctantly object.

REGISTRATION OF PROFESSIONAL NURSES AS STAFF OFFICERS IN THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11903) to amend the act of August 1, 1939, chapter 409, as amended, to provide for the registration of professional nurses as staff officers in the U.S. merchant marine.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the registry of pursers and surgeons as staff officers on vessels of the United States, and for other purposes", approved August 1, 1939 (Public, Numbered 251, Seventy-sixth Congress; 52 Stat. 1143), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. There shall be registered staff officers in the United States merchant marine in the following grades: (1) Chief purser, (2) purser, (3) senior purser, (4) junior assistant purser, (5) surgeon, and (6) professional nurse. The Commandant of the Coast Guard (in this Act called the Commandant) shall register, and issue certificates of registry to qualified individuals applying for registry in such grades, as herein-after provided, and every such individual when so registered and serving in the staff department on a vessel of the United States shall rank as a staff officer on such vessel. Officers registered under the provisions of this Act and pursers' clerks and such persons as may be assigned to the senior registered surgeon shall constitute a separate and independent department on vessels of the United States to be known as the staff department. Such staff department shall be composed of a medical division and a purser's division. The medical division shall be under the charge of the senior registered surgeon on such vessel, who shall be responsible solely to the master. The purser's division shall be under the charge of the senior registered purser on such vessel, who shall be responsible solely to the master. On oceangoing vessels licensed to carry more than one hundred passengers, such officer in charge of the purser's division of the staff department shall be a registered chief purser; and whenever more than three persons are employed in the purser's division of the staff department of such vessels, there shall be a minimum of one registered senior assistant purser and one registered junior assistant purser in such purser's division of that staff department. No person shall be eligible for registry as a staff officer under the provisions of this Act who is not a citizen of the United States."

Public Law 87-763
87th Congress, S. 3120
October 9, 1962



An Act

76 STAT. 762.

To amend section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 32), as amended (21 U.S.C. 115), is further amended by changing the period at the end of such section to a colon and inserting immediately thereafter the following: "*Provided*, That such livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for such transportation and so transported and moved if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transportation, and movement are made in strict compliance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the United States."

Agriculture.
Diseased live-
stock and poul-
try.
Interstate
movement.
44 Stat. 774.

Approved October 9, 1962.

